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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-83

Propiconazole

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of the new use on rapeseeds (canola) to the product label of QUILT® Fungicide, containing technical grade propiconazole and azoxystrobin, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of QUILT® Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28328.

The evaluation of this propiconazole application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use is acceptable. The evaluation of azoxystrobin is not discussed herein as an MRL of 1.0 ppm is already established for rapeseeds (canola).

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for propiconazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for propiconazole, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Propiconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Propiconazole	1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole	0.02	Rapeseeds (canola)

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for propiconazole in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Rapeseeds (canola)	0.02	0.30 (Rapeseed Subgroup 20A)	0.02

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for propiconazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of QUILT Fungicide on rapeseeds (canola). Propiconazole was applied to rapeseed (canola) at label rates, and harvested according to label directions. In addition, a processing study in treated canola was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of propiconazole into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for the maximum residue limit (MRL) for propiconazole was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for rapeseeds (canola).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Pre-harvest interval (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor
			Min	Max	
Canola	Foliar/117.7–138.1; High spray volume and low spray volume	29-30	<0.01	0.014	<0.16 (Refined oil)

Following the review of all available data, a MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of propiconazole. Residues of propiconazole in this crop commodity at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.